The editor of a newspaper called the Princeton Republican proposes to publish a catechism that we believe merits your serious attention. That you may judge of its value, he has laid before the public a specimen leaf, which we hereto append:

Ques. How many steamers were destroyed and lives lost on the Western waters during the year

Ans. 118 steamers and 695 lives. Q. What was the cause of this destruction of property and loss of life?

A. The want of harbor and river improve-

Q. Why do you not improve your rivers and harbors? A. A strong party in the East and North are

opposed to it. Q. Who heads this party? Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire. Who is Frank Pierce?

A. The man who in the Congress of his country distinguished himself by voting against an appropriation for the bensfit of the suffering widow of one of the Presidents of his country. The man who has always opposed Western in

Q. What is proposed to be done with him for all this? A. His party, assisted by a few Southern and

Western men, who are easily gulled, are trying to place him in the Presidential chair, in order that he may still continue to prevent all improvements.

Q. But are Western Democrats so easily gulled? A. A blind devotion to party will do much, but numbers are deserting his standard every day. Q. Has he done nothing to deserve the support of Western men?

A. He once gave a boy who was a total stran

ger to him a cent to buy candy with.
Q. If elected, how long will he serve?

A. Four years. Q. Taking the number of boats lost and lives destroyed in 1851 as an average, what would be the result in the four years of his term?

A. The destruction of 472 steamers and the loss of 2,780 lives. Q. Would all these evils happen to the West in

the event of his election? A. Yes, and many more. All the wealth of our Western men is confided to the keeping of the Pierce stalks (snags) in the rivers. We have to send our produce to market on boats navigating the Western waters-all our exports and imports have to pass the watery ordeal, and millions of dollars are annually lost by Western men in this way.

Catching Mackerel.

The late fishery excitement, if it brings about nothing more important, has at least contributed something to our piscatory literature. The press, for some weeks past, has had a decidedly fishy flavor, and some really valuable and interesting information has been "chowdered up" into news paper letters and articles. The following account of the method of catching mackerel, which we find in one of these fishery letters, will probably be new to many of our readers:

"The method of taking the mackerel is very simple. The vessel is 'hoved to,' and men are arranged on the 'windward' side as many as can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Each man is provided with four lines, only two can be used in fast fishing. On each line is attached thehook which is sunk into an oblong bit of lead called a 'jig.' A barrel is placed behind each man, into which the fish are 'snapped' as caught, the jaw tearing out as easily as though made of paper. Owing to this tenderness of the jaw, the fish must be hauled very carefully, though with great rapidity. One man stands 'amidships,' throwing the bait which has been carefully ground to keep the fish about the vessel, while the hooks are baited with any tough substance, either pork rind a bit of liver, or a piece of the mackerel itself. When the fish bite rapidly, no sport is more exciting—a dozen men will often catch from thirty to fifty barrels in an hour. When caught they are split, gibbed, scraped, washed in three waters and then salted-the whole being done with astonishing celerity."

Rising in the World. You should bear constantly in mind that nine-

tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we, then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will rdinary powers of mind those extraordinary powers of mind may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and, if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendents of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the present parent, lay the foundation of a rise, under more favorable circumstances, for the children. The children of these take another rise; by and by the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborers virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner: to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the good of others by violent and fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocracy and deceit.

## Marble Mantels.

CHEAP BILL PAPER and Stationer;

of all kinds.
Fine Bill Envelopes, at \$1 a thousand.
Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a ream.
Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank
Books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at
TAYLOR & MAURYS

june 23-

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT.

MENT.

F. LOUDON & Oo., Men's Mercers and Tailors, brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, have jour opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, nary, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortnent of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to piease—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicity and the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicity for the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicity.

PANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY 56.

PANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c.

A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. Collison's Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONA-BLE HATS FOR LADLES, and she invites attention to her patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLITAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

2 Crochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to order.

Star SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue.

may 7—tr

[Sat. News.]

VERY CHEAP! ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 12½ cents a quire!
Ink, from 4 to 37½ cents a bottle.
ENVELOPES as low as 16 cents a hundred! At
WIMER'S chesp cash Stationery store,
may 24—tr
Sixth st., near Louisians avenue. THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the enstitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in-

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue suf-ficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove ebstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States: such improvements being, in every in-

stance, national and general in their character. 7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

If the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice President.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George
W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of
Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.
Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of
Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James
Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb B. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps,
of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virgina; A. H.
Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of
South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos.
J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi;
J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of
Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H.
Sneld, of Tennekase; Milron Stans of Leticon

Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennelsee; Milron Stapp, of Indiana; Ben-jamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hom. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and K. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

At true copy.)

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment!

PEAD the following proof of what we have long since asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the sine qua non of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted:

afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became af fected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and exeruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 189 Walnut street, Cincinnait, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgla of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only cessation from the most agonizing pain was while under the influence of opium or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"THE LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April 1

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left hand, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat searrifed: I used nothing but the Mustang Liniment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split asunder, and for a day or two I cculd not use my leg at all. and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was cut and cleft to the joint with a deep and al-rming gash, and it gave me great pain and uneasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever.

"I walked fitteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

"Sulphur Springs, Japir, Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and 31 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. Braac & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304

large sizes.

A. G. Brago & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304

Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, 8t.

Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and

CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

THE PHRE NOLOGICAL CABINE T contains Bust and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individua living and dead: and is always open free to visiters.

PROPESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

3 OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

FOWLERS & WELLS.

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf (News.) Browns' Marble Building.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summe of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our

Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of onstructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the oattle of Fort George. In 1814 he made a new army and restored the

military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the

good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

ern Nullification, and saved our country from In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians.

n Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole

ountry.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title o The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain. In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama

of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable

battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

busco. On the 8th of September, he fought and the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.
On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec

-scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish

Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

dominion in America.

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House. In 1834 he was elected to the lower House Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten egiments raised for the service of the United states in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

> Splendid Lotteries FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, (SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.) \$31,500-10 prizes of \$3,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 79, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 4

66 nu	mber lott	ery, 12 drawn ballots.
	SPLEN	DID SCHEME.
1 prize of	\$31.	500   10 prizes of \$5
1 prize of	6,	700   10 prizes of 3
10 prizes of	3,	000   20 prizes of 2
10 prizes of	1,	000   158 prizes of 1
	c.,	&c., &c.
Tick	ets \$10-H	alves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificate	s of package	es of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00
Do -	do	22 half do 55.00
Do	do	22 quarter de 27.50
110000		
\$51,554-	-20 prize	s of \$5,000 are \$100,000!
1	00 prizes	of 1,000 dollars!
STATE OF THE STATE	Lottery for	r the benefit of the

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11. 78 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. lickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.871/4 

STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 85, FOR 1852

\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 91, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 18. 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

\$40,000 | 1 prize of... 20,000 | 20 prizes of... 10,000 | 20 prizes of... 6,000 | 20 prizes of... 5,000 | 20 prizes of... 4,000 | 199 prizes of... Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

 
 Do
 do
 25 halves
 \$120.00

 Do
 do
 25 halves
 60.00

 Do
 do
 25 quarters
 30.00
 \$64,780! 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 25 Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852. THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-EBAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 41 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

43 No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

jy 17—S&Tnim

L AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD st the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 26—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colo nization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

gencer.

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a need for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administration; but as I appear along the seed of the see tration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.
Your inquiries open the whole question of donestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-32, when a bill was brought forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation be-

tween master and slave in this District. I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the un-avoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adop-tion of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some posi-tion favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on in- that kind of service that has made him familiar vitation from authority within, to be as hurtful with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions to the sure progress of melioration as it may be fatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot dier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man of religion and humanity. Their persuasions was ever turned away from his door or his tent, cannot fail at the right time to free the master in distress, without relief. from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out does not possess these qualities in a high degree and acknowledged that the relation between the parties had long been mutually prejudicial to but if he does, he has at least on one occasion their worldly interests.

out some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious companion and earthly protector; when she was neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonder-fully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of this bill, but used his influence to prevent its civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of relief. God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions.

Such are the views or opinions which you seek I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE! THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.

The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MenCANTILS, an AGROUNUSAL, and other Departments.

\*\*AFF For particulars apply to

W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

NEWARE, DEL., March 30.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Bell, of Ohlo, in the House of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND BIVER AND HAR-

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His vote Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economica administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue ufficient for the expenses thereof, in time peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just liscrimination and protection specific duties, when practicable, whereby suita ble encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their pinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American a neart and practice on the subject of religious freedom. He is for equal privileges to all. The Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held certain amount of property to qualify him for ffice. Such is the constitution of that State; and that party, who had the power, voted against mending it.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of industry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national domain among all the States in an equitable pro portion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for the redress of grievances. Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. refer to the journals.

ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

nomination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent nevertheless with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national in heritance.

By reference to the Senate Journal of Janu ary 14, 1839, you will find the following proposition pending in that body:

" And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

at fifty cents per acre." Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21 noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William B. King, The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER.

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one man power to thwart the legislation of the people's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his swer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and in another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General 'Scott's whole life has been spent in

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, There is, in the order of Providence, no evil with- after the death of General Harrison, when his poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to merit the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in opposition to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

FANCY ARTICLES.—German Cologne, Jayne'
Hair Dye, Lubin's Extracts, (warranted genuine,
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Hair, Tooth, Hat, and Nail Brushes; Hair Olis, Penknives
Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrel; Tooth Paste. For sale by
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aug 14—tf

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The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1852.

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[july 19—dtf

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In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the
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For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmand, at his residence on B street, between 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute.

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THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss English's, will open on the lat of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by competent and accomplished professors and teachers in avery denaturent.

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WILLIAM J. CLARK. july 20—tf

8AMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
65 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.,

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Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Iowa.
T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph.
Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.
feb 21—tf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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claims of every description before the several Ex
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f H.

DB. J. M. AUSTIN,

(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

SP OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one mar 27—tf

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THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIET LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTORY, COVINGTON, Kentucky, begs to offer these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brase-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative megnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

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OHARLES W. HEYDON, Protection from Lightning.

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The reagents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common sait,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly,

Prof. ROBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, Kr., February 20, 1850. Onicaso, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critially, James Spratt's Patent I in the same of the same of

cally, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For cally, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientise principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, te resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.

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the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They now offer

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